

Strong Encryption with a 10-Sided Die



a how-to guide from



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Your private key (burn after encoding)

A private key for your friend

Plaintext (burn after encoding)

Ciphertext

How do you send a private message if you don't trust your computer?

Use a 10-sided die to make a one-time pad.

Have you ever wanted to send a secret message to a friend? If so, you've probably wondered whether the channel you're using is really secure. Even if an encrypted chat program works as advertised, it's all for naught if someone is logging your keystrokes.

If you're looking for mathematically guaranteed secrecy, consider using a **one-time pad cipher**. As long as you and your friend follow some simple rules, you'll be able to send messages that can't be cracked by any computer program.

This zine will teach you to send and receive messages using a one-time pad cipher. First you'll use a 10-sided die to generate your **private key**. Then you'll use your key to encrypt a short message, which your friend can decode with their copy of the key.

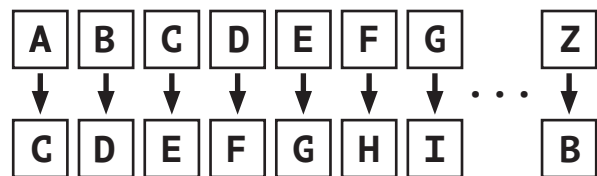
You might expect strong encryption would require using a computer, but all you need to make a one-time pad cipher is a piece of paper, a pencil, and a source of random numbers.

The biggest downside of using a one-time pad cipher is that you'll need to share a private key with the friend you're corresponding with before sending an encrypted message. Since each key can only be used once, you may want to generate a number of keys ahead of time.

What is a cipher?

A **cipher** is any technique for converting a **plaintext** message into an encrypted form called a **ciphertext**. The goal is to generate a ciphertext that is unreadable to anyone except the intended recipient.

You may be familiar with **rotation ciphers**, also known as Caesar ciphers. For example, in a so-called ROT-2 cipher, each letter in the plaintext is replaced with the letter two spaces ahead in the alphabet.



Rotation ciphers are OK for passing notes in class, but they're easy to decode even if you don't know the rotation value. That's because people use certain letters, such as **e**, **t**, and **a** in English, more frequently than others. If you send a message using a rotation cipher, an adversary can count how many times each letter appears in the ciphertext, then make some guesses and reconstruct the plaintext.

Or an adversary can use a brute force approach, testing every possible rotation value to see which one outputs a message that looks like English.

! " # \$ % & ' () * + , - . / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 : ; < = > ? @ A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z [\] ^ _ ` a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z { | } ~ ¡ ¢ £ ¤ ¥ ¦ § ¨ © ª « ¬ ® ¯ ° ± ² ³ ´ µ ¶ · ¸ ¹ º » ¼ ½ ¾ ¿

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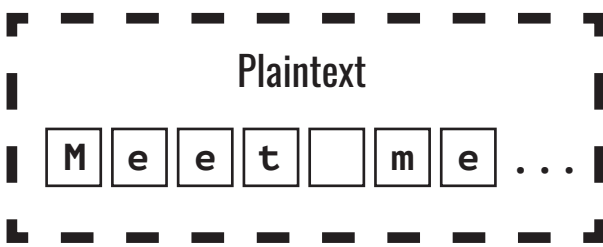


Encoder/Decoder Lookup Table

[illegible]

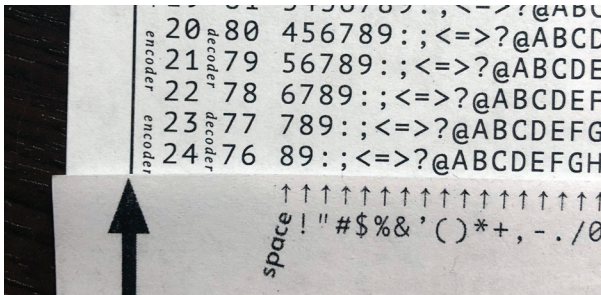
[illegible]

Here's the example plaintext we'll encode:

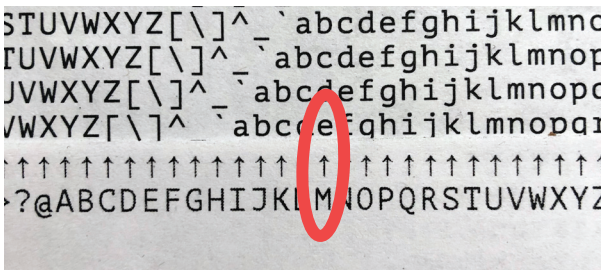


Each character in your plaintext message corresponds to a two-digit number in your private key. In the example above, the first letter, **M**, corresponds to the number **24** in the provided key.

Turn to the encoder-decoder lookup table and find the **encoder** column on the far left. Align your **cursor strip** with the line labeled **24**, using the arrows as a guide.



Find the letter **M** on the cursor strip and use the arrow above to find the letter you'll use in your ciphertext. In this case, it's the lowercase letter **e**.



Write the letter **e** in your ciphertext grid, then move to the next letter. Here's the complete ciphertext for "Meet me", using the private key from the previous page:



Step 4: Send your encoded message

Since your message is securely encrypted, you can share it any way you want. Send it by email, chat, mail, or phone. Write it on a wall with spraypaint if you want. As long as you and your friend burn the key and plaintext when you're done (and there aren't any digital copies), no one will ever be able to decode the message.

Use your head. If you send your encrypted message by email, chat, mail, or phone, there's still a lot of metadata being collected. If you and your friend are carrying cell phones when you meet in a remote place, your GPS coordinates will tell the tale.

Also, If you're being actively surveilled, sending encrypted messages could raise a red flag. If that's a concern, you might want to look into steganography (e.g., embedding the ciphertext in an image file).

Step 5: Decode a message

Your friend will decode the message one character at a time, using the **decoder** column in the lookup table.

When decoding, you may find it useful to check off each letter as you go.

Never reuse a private key!

If you reuse a private key, even once, you'll open yourself to frequency analysis attacks.

To avoid mistakes, you should burn everything when you're done. You can easily burn slips of paper in a glass or mug.

Create a pad of numbered keys

If you plan to exchange a series of messages, you can create identical pads of private keys for you and your friend. Then use the keys in order, burning each when you're done.

If someone steals you or your friend's private keys, they can potentially send messages impersonating you. If you want to confirm the sender, you can create a series of passcodes to include with your messages.



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Published December 2021
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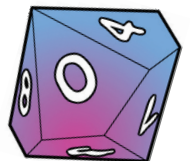
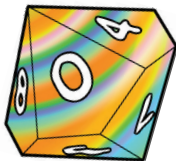
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Here's a message for
you to decode!

Private key (a.k.a. one-time pad)

39	95	70	30	83	88	04	71
81	25	18	26	34	62	02	27
16	35	45	42	03	85	78	87

Ciphertext

p	á	F	1	T	space	p	g
V	#	2	j	-	M	u	space
r	(5	:	w	j	n	space